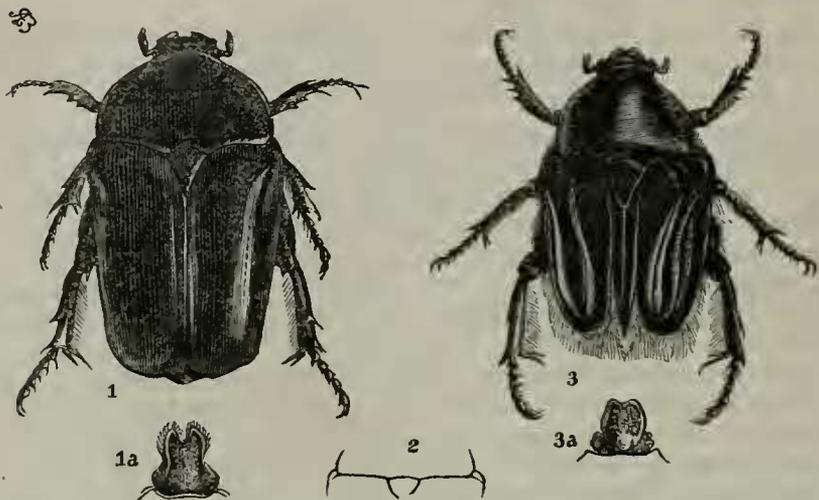


more abruptly pointed in front, and the thorax more depressed in front and more distinctly margined.

This species is the largest in the genus, being longer by two lines than *S. nortoni*, the species which I described in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' September 1865.



DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

- Figs. 1, 1 a. *Schizorhina ebenina*.  
 3, 3 a. *S. nortoni*.  
 2. Back of thorax of *S. flammula*.

December 12, 1865.

Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. Gray communicated the following extract from a letter recently received from Prof. W. Lilljeborg, For. Memb. :—

“A Paris j’ai été très-intéressé de voir les squelettes des Cétacés, qui sont là dans le Jardin des Plantes, et avant tout de voir les squelettes des Balénidés. J’ai vu là un exemplaire empaillé et le squelette appartenant d’un jeune individu de *Balænoptera musculus* (ou *Physalus antiquorum*) d’une longueur de 14 mètres, échoué à l’embouchure de la Seine en 1847. Au commencement j’étais convaincu de trouver dans cet exemplaire une autre espèce que *Physalus antiquorum* et la même que votre *Benedenia knoxii*, puisqu’il montrait du côté gauche la même forme d’*épistropheus* et des autres vertèbres cervicales ; mais j’ai vu après cela qu’il avait les procès transvers d’*épistropheus* du côté droit annuliformes, ou formant un anneau

complet, quoique l'anneau analogue du côté gauche de l'*épistropheus* n'avait pas encore été achevé. Le nombre des vertèbres était 62 (justement le même que j'ai trouvé au squelette du *Physalus antiquorum* à Bergen en Norvège); dont 7 cervicales, 14 dorsales, 16 lumbosacrées, et 25 caudales. Les côtes étaient 14 paires. Les os d'*antibrachium* (*radius* et *ulna*) étaient un peu plus minces que chez l'adulte *Physalus antiquorum*, mais pourtant pas si minces que chez *Sibbaldius laticeps*. La première paire des côtes avait tout-à-fait la même forme que celle que vous avez décrite et figurée (P. Z. S. 1864, p. 214, fig. 2) comme la seconde; peut-être la 1<sup>re</sup> était perdue. Outre cela en voyant que les procès transverses de l'*épistropheus* du côté droit étaient soudés et annuliformes je me trouvais nécessité d'accepter l'opinion du Mr. Flower que votre *Benedenia knowii* est la forme jeune du *Physalus antiquorum*.

“Il y avait à la cour auprès du muséum d'anatomie comparée un presque complet, mais pas justement articulé, squelette d'un *Eubalæna*, qui avait échoué sur la côte de Nouvelle Zélande et qu'on avait étiqueté comme une *Balæna australis*; mais c'est une espèce tout-à-fait différente, sans doute votre *Eubalæna antipodarum*. Elle n'a qu'un rudiment d'acromion à l'omoplate, et la forme du même os est en outre très distinctive. La caisse (*os tympanicum*) était perdue. Les fanons étaient fixés à leur place sur ce squelette. Il y avait aussi un petit modèle en plâtre de l'animal.”

In reference to his note on the supposed occurrence of the European Sea-Eagle in North America, published in the Society's 'Proceedings' for 1863\*, Mr. P. L. Sclater stated that the second Eagle of the pair obtained by Mr. A. W. Crichton in Nova Scotia had died in Lord Lilford's possession in immature plumage, and that the skin of the bird had been transmitted to Prof. Baird for the collection of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Baird was of opinion that it was probably referable to *Haliaëtus leucocephalus*.

The bird obtained in Newfoundland and presented to the Society's collection by Mr. J. Rendall, which Mr. Sclater had supposed to be *H. albicilla*, had now completed its autumnal moult, and had turned out to be a female of the American Sea-Eagle (*H. leucocephalus*).

It followed, therefore, that Mr. Sclater had made a great error in supposing these birds referable to *H. albicilla*, and that there was at present, as far as he was aware, no authority for the occurrence of that bird on the mainland of North America.

The Secretary read a letter addressed to him by Dr. C. J. Smith, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army, calling his attention to the following paragraph in the 'Times of India':—

“Capt. B. F. Heysham writes as follows:—‘Should you deem the following facts worthy of notice, I have much pleasure in placing them at your disposal. One of the Government Elephants of the Thyetmyo establishment gave birth to a fine male calf on the 3rd of August, 1865; and as, I believe, the period of gestation with Elephants

\* Proc. Zool. Soc. 1863, p. 251.

is not generally known, the following particulars may prove interesting:—She first paired, with a wild Elephant, on the 18th of December 1863, and on various occasions between that and the 8th of January 1864, which gives 593 days from the first date. For the first twelve months, although we carefully watched her, there was no such increase of size or alteration of shape as would indicate that she was in calf; but in the thirteenth month, *i. e.* January 1865, it was discovered that she had milk; and this was the first reason we had to consider her in calf. The secretion of milk so long before calving seems extraordinary and worthy of remark. The young Elephant when born weighed 175 lbs., and was 2 feet 10 inches high.’”

Mr. A. Newton read a letter addressed to him by Mr. George Clark, announcing the discovery in Mauritius of some bones of the Dodo (*Didus ineptus*), which would shortly be transmitted to this country for sale.

The following papers were read:—

1. NOTICE OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF SPIDER MÖNKEYS (ATELES) IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.Z.S., ETC.

The first two of these Spider Monkeys, when they were alive, were considered to be unlike any that had before been in the Society's Gardens. Since they have passed into the collection of the British Museum, I have carefully compared them with all the specimens we have in that collection; and they seem to be distinct from any we before possessed, or that have been noticed in the 'Systematic Catalogue.'

The first three species here described belong to the section of the genus that has the inside of the leg of the same colour as the outside.

The first has been named by Dr. Sclater, in the last edition of the 'Catalogue of the Vertebrated Animals in the Gardens of the Society,' the "Grizzled Spider Monkey;" and I gladly adopt the specific name he has proposed.

1. ATELES GRISESCENS, Sclater, MS.

Fur moderately long, black, with many silvery-white hairs interspersed; tail black, underside greyish; hair of the forehead moderately long; face —? thumb none.

"Grizzled Spider Monkey," Sclater, List of Vert. Anim. in Zool. Gard., edit. 3, 1865, p. 6.

Hab. —? British Museum.

This species is very like *A. ater* and *A. paniscus*, but is at once known by the silvery hairs intermixed with the black ones, and the pale colour of the underside of the tail. There is no approach to these characters in any of the specimens of these species in the Museum.